The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
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Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year, $3 00
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of *Merchandise, free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!!

PATENT SELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT

FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, *lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.*

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

Political, &c.

One Point Settled.

Our readers well know that the whole electoral vote of the non-slaveholding States is 183, and that the entire electoral college numbers 303 votes. Mr. Lincoln will not be a candidate in the slave holding States, and must rely for an election upon obtaining 152 of the 183 votes of the non-slaveholding States. Pennsylvania has 27, Ohio 23, New York 35, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Wisconsin 5, New Jersey 7, California 4, Iowa 4, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, and New Hampshire 5. In all these States Mr. Lincoln will have an opposition excited by the most sanguine hopes and certainties of success. California and Oregon, it is conceded, will vote against him. This reduces his chances to 176 votes; the loss of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, will defeat him; the loss of Illinois, Indiana, and New Hampshire will defeat him; the loss of Ohio and other Northern State will defat him. His chances, therefore, under all circumstances, have been from the first of the most desperate character—chances that the slighest force of combination would forever destroy.

But, for the satisfaction of our readers and of the public generally, we can say that to make assurance doubly sure, and to place the result beyond all contingency, there have been, and are now, arrangements making which will give the vote of New York against Mr. Lincoln. That result will be accomplished beyond all question; the vote of that State will never be cast for Mr. Lincoln.—New York will not only vote against him, but will give a majority of sixty thousand against him. His election, is, therefore, an ascertained impossibility. The failure to receive the thirty-five votes of that State, will exclude the possibility of his election; he has no other State to fall back upon to make good the deficiency. When we say that the vote of New York will not be given for Lincoln, we do not speak unadvisedly. We speak confidently, and upon full assurance that what we say has been resolved upon firmly and immovably.

Now, as Lincoln's election is an ascertained impossibility, we have to ask the people of the North-west whether they will throw away their votes for a man who cannot be elected, and thereby run the risk of electing the Southern Disunion ticket? Which do they prefer—the slave-code and slave trade candidates or the man who for three years has successfully encountered, and has beaten back, the slave-codeites; who has stripped them of the mask under which they had hidden disunion, and compelled them to avow their purpose to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution, having for its object the dismemberment of the Union?

It is true that the Republican leaders and the Breckinridge party have a common platform—or, as is so clearly expressed by the Lovejoy Convention resolutions, are engaged in "a common cause," viz: the establishment of a power by Congress to regulate, govern, establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories. Lovejoy understands clearly and distinctly that he and Breckinridge maintain the same doctrine—with this difference, that while Lovejoy desires agitation to continue as the only political capital in which men of his stamp can deal, the Yanceyites, expecting to be defeated, intend to use that defeat to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution which will end in a dissolution of the Union. But have the people of the North any such interest in the personal success of Lovejoy and Giddings, and men of that class, as can induce them to hazard the peace and harmony of the country, or its welfare and general prosperity, by standing silent in such a contest as is now presented, and allowing the chosen candidate of the Disunionists to be elected? Will the North—that North which has been appealed to so often by the impracticable factionists whose most memorable act for "freedom" was the treasonable invasion of Virginia, and the bloody sacrifice of some thirty lives at Harper's Ferry?—will that North now, by casting its vote for Lincoln, whose election is an ascertained impossibility, threw the whole power of the Federal Government into the hands of the disunionists? Shall Yancey be the ruler of this Union? We say Yancy, for all men know that he is the power of his party, and that vain Breckinridge and silly old Lane are mere puppets in his hands.

At the South—in every Southern State—the people are listening with earnest attention and honest intentions to the appeals of the gallant men who have taken the field against disunion and its horrors. But the people of the South have so long been accustomed to hear that Giddings and Farnsworth, and Lovejoy and Sumner, are the true representatives of Northern sentiment, that the advocates of the Union and the Constitution have difficulty in explaining that the two and a half millions of voters at the North are not Abolitionists, but are men of loyal and Union-loving principles.

We have no fears of the result at the South. In 1832, the people of the South responded to the national roll-call, and sustained the old veteran who declared that the Union must be preserved. In 1850, the battle was fought again, and again, in every State of the South, was the cause of the Union sustained. So it will be in 1860. But the South has not the numerical strength to elect a President. It lacks a large vote to make up a majority of the electoral college. As Lincoln cannot by any possibility be elected, we ask the people of the North, and particularly of the North-west, whether they are willing to give indirectly to the disunionists that power which the South itself will indignantly deny to them?

As Lincoln cannot be elected, every vote thrown away upon him is indirectly a vote for Breckinridge. It is a vote to carry the election into Congress, where it may ultimately result in the election of the incompetent and demoralized Joe Lane.

We repeat, that we speak from well matured information, when we say that Lincoln cannot, under any circumstances, obtain the electoral vote of New York. His defeat then is certain; and it becomes a question for all men, of all parties, to consider, and consider well, whether the North, and particularly the North-west should not, with entire unanimity, vote with their countrymen of the South for the only candidate who has the nerve and the power, and who will command the popular confidence, to put down, and forever exterminate the foul but growing scheme of disunion!—*Chicago Times.*

The Fourth of July in London---Speech of Mr. Dallas.

[From the London Times, July 5th.]

The eighty-fourth anniversary of the declaration of American Independence was celebrated last night by a dinner in the London Tavern. The company consisted mainly of the members of the American Association in London. General Campbell occupied the chair, and was supported, right and left, by Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, Messrs. Dallas and Moran, Secretaries of Legation, Mr. Layard, Dr. Macgowan, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Croskey, and others.

The room was tastefully decorated with the national flags of England and America, and one of the most conspicuous objects was a full-length portrait of Her Majesty, from Buckingham Palace. Among the earlier toasts were "The President of the United States" and "The Queen," which were received with great enthusiasm. In proposing the latter, the Chairman stated that an application had been made to the Queen to allow her portrait to be taken by an American artist, and that a reply had been received to the effect that, while Her Majesty highly appreciated the sentiments which dictated the wish, she feared the full occupation of her time would not admit her giving sitting for an original portrait, she would be happy to afford every facility for a copy being taken of any portrait that might be considered most eligible.

The toast of the evening, "The Day we Celebrate," was proposed by the Chairman in a brief speech. Mr. Dallas, in responding to it, said he could not but feel that all present were perfectly aware of the peculiar and universal respect with which the anniversary of American independence was treated by his fellow-countrymen in the United States.—They likewise knew, and justly appreciated, the wisdom and courage, the noble principles of Government, and the devoted patriotism inseparably associated with its remembrance. No one required to be told what significance attached to the 4th of July. The hallowed birthday of a great nation, it was held and accepted as an epoch signally illustrated by human virtues, and lastingly auspicious to mankind.

He might gratify them by dwelling, in detail, as he had often done before, upon the ennobling characteristics of those early heroic days. Even in this capital, none would listen with reluctance to the mention of such names as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Madison, to the description of famous fields of fight, such as Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown, or to the majestic deliberations of councils such as the Continental Congress presided over by Hancock. To an American ear at least the music of that swelling theme never had lost, and never would lose, its attractions. He abstained, however, and, mindful of the limits of a proper reserve, he would only add that the firmness with which they eulogized their revolutionary sires was never ungenerous or exclusive, but would be as warmly manifested wherever and whenever similar excellence was exhibited.

On the Fourth of July especially the hearts of his countrymen expanded to embrace the greatness and magnanimity shown in any land or by any race. At the present moment, in a somewhat distant island, a spontaneous and popular insurrection against alleged oppression cruelly prolonged awakened widespread sympathy. He forebore a single comment upon the merits, but if there could be found among the champions of Sicilian rights and liberties a wise, disinterested, just and brave deliverer, they should hasten to connect the heroism of the present hour with the heroism they were commemorating.

Mr. Layard responded to the toast of "National Independence, the pathway to individual liberty and happiness." He referred to the struggle now going on in Italy, and expressed his belief that if the principle of non-intervention were carried out, the Italian people would soon be ranked among the free and independent nations of the world. Various other toasts appropriate to the occasion were proposed during the course of the evening, and very cordially responded to by the company. Mr. Higgs officiated as toast master, and the band of the City Rifles enlivened the proceedings by playing some of the most popular airs of the day.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—There resides at Rising Sun, Indiana, the oldest man probably in the United States. The name of this venerable personage is Solomon Pangborn, who says he was born in the city of New York, in a small town of five or six hundred houses, in 1725. He is consequently 135 years old. Shortly after his birth his father purchased a farm on the Mohawk river, not far from Fort Johnson, whither he removed. The old gentleman resides with relatives who are in comfortable circumstances. He complains that for the last year or two his health has been much impaired, and that he is so old medicine fails to improve his condition, as it might in a younger person.

A VOLCANO IN POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.—One of the strangest phenomena in nature has recently developed itself near the Horse Lake, Polk county, Wisconsin. Flames of fire came up through the earth in several localities, and one man's barn has been burned down by it. Strange to say, the fire can only be seen in the day time, the earth in the evening bearing a close resemblance to phosphorus. The air smells as if impregnated with sulphur. The most remarkable feature in the case is the fact that all woollen articles in houses located near by take fire, although there is nothing visible to ignite them. Our readers will very likely think this a hoax, but we have the words of several citizens of Polk county for authority.—*Chicago Journal.*

A Voice from the South!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Corrinth (Miss.,) *True Democrat*, one of the ablest and most influential of the Democratic journals published in the extreme South, says that Judge Douglas stands to-day upon the platform maintained by the Democracy for twelve years, non-intervention by Congress with Slavery, in States, Territories and the District of Columbia; and which has just been re-affirmed by over two-thirds of the party in national council.

Keep it before the people, That the friends and supporters of the Baltimore nominees were willing to accept the principle of non-intervention as embraced in Vice President Breckinridge's former speeches, the letter of acceptance of James Buchanan, the Alabama ultimatum, in '56, or any other authoritative exposition of Democratic doctrine of that day—allowing their own construction—but the disruptionists refused; determined to break up the party if possible, thereby hastening a speedy dissolution of the Union.

Keep it before the people, That William L. Yancey, an avowed revolutionists, lead the van in the secession from the Charleston Convention.

Keep it before the people, That John C. Breckinridge and Jo. Lane are the nominees of a faction of the Democracy, and that faction deeply dyed in disunion—aiming at the establishment of a Southern and Pacific Empire or Republic.

Keep it before the people, That the seceders who now oppose the national nominees are the old advocates and defenders of their principles.

Keep it before the people, That the only hope of defeating Abe Lincoln is to vote for Douglas and Johnson at the next November election.

Keep it before the people, That Judge Douglas stands to-day pledged to the same principles that he advocated in 1856, when the South demanded his nomination.

Keep it before the people, That THE PEOPLE, in opposition to politicians, the power and the patronage of the government and the jealousy of aspiring and scheming politicians, have placed Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, as their standard bearers in the great campaign of 1860, for the sure maintenance of the Union, the Constitution and the equal rights of all sections.

Keep it before the people, That the National Democracy have proven themselves, from the very foundation of the government, capable of rightly guiding the helm of State, and of insuring the greatest amount of individual and national prosperity to a republican people.

And keep it before the people, That now, as heretofore, the Democracy of the Union, place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people—and with the inscription upon their banner of "Popular government" await the decision of their chosen umpire.

Buchanan on the Stump!---Great Serenade Speech!

At the Yancey, Breckinridge and Office Holders' fandango in Washington, the President is reported as having delivered the following address:

"FELLOW OFFICE HOLDERS:—I have lived to be nearly seventy years of age. I was admitted into the Democratic party just before I became forty. All my previous life had been spent in trying to destroy it. I hated it with the intensity of a natural aristocrat, and as I mounted to one high position after another by the aid of the voters of that party, I was resolved to give it the final blow.—Therefore it is that I cordially greet you this evening. In your standard bearer I recognize a man whom I have always detested, while I supposed him to be my rival, and whom I now only love because he has consented to be my tool in the great work of destroying the only national party. I tell those of you who are listening to me, and who hold office under me, that if you do not assist me in this delightful occupation, you shall be summarily dismissed, and now, my friends and followers, my servants and subordinates, good night. You will proceed hence to be addressed by my Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, of Georgia, by my beloved friend, Colonel Florence, of Pennsylvania, by my Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, by my District Attorney, Mr. Black, and by all others who believe that "it will be a great deal better to elect Abraham Lincoln than Stephen A. Douglas."—(Great sensation.)

PUNISHMENT OF A CRUEL FATHER—*He is Taken in Hand by a Vigilance Committee.*—It will be remembered that some time since we published a notice that a citizen of the Fourth Ward was in the habit of maltreating his family, and beating one of his children, to whom he seemed to have an especial dislike, so that the screams of the little sufferer could be heard throughout the entire neighborhood, leaving the marks of the horsewhip he used upon the body, so that they were visible for several days afterwards.

He was waited upon a number of times by those living near, and remonstrated with for his cruelty. He promised everything but when in a ill humor would abuse his family, knock the child down, and beat it until senseless. Forbearance having ceased to be a virtue, a committee waited upon him in the evening, about 10 o'clock, after he had retired, and requested him to dress himself and step outside, as some important business was to be transacted. Suspecting nothing he came out, was immediately seized, gagged, thrown upon the ground, his clothes stripped from his person, and a stout man, with a leather strap, gave him a taste of the punishment he had been so ready to inflict upon his child.

A physician was in the party, who felt the pulse of the brute, and allowed the executioner to lay on as long as he thought it could be borne without endangering the life of the prisoner. After he had received a just reward for his cruelty he was liberated, and informed that if he did not wish to have a repetition of the punishment the sooner he left the city the better for him. Acting upon the suggestion he left the next morning, and has not since been heard from.

Are They for Disunion?

The leaders for the Breckinridge and Lane movement, in spite of the strong testimony against them deny that their ulterior objects are disunion. Of course they dare not avow this openly in the free States, for they would not have a corporal's guard of followers under such a flag. But that such is their own record makes out the case against them. Listen to the testimony. Yancey, their great leader, said in his speech at Baltimore, before the seceders convention:

"HE BEGGED THEM TO ACCEPT THESE CONGRATULATIONS AT THE HANDS OF A MAN WHO HAD SOME REPUTATION AS A FACTIONIST AND A DISUNIONIST. HE WAS NEITHER FOR THE UNION NOR AGAIST IT."

The Camden (Alabama) *Register*, in hoisting the name of Breckinridge and Lane, gives its reasons thus frankly for so doing:

"We run up our flag to-day for Breckinridge and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States. We have unwaveringly contended *for the last ten* years that it would be better (for all concerned,) to make *two or more distinct* governments of *the Territory comprising the United States of America*—and that such will ultimately be done, there can be no sort of doubt; but it should be done with fairness and justice to every section of the Union, and *believing that the party to which we belong is the only reliable one to carry out this measure*, and secure to our own section all her rights—we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

A southern correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, who supports the seceders' ticket, says:

"I think the time has fully come for us to set up for ourselves, to claim and hold our part of the public domain, and to be forever rid of the North, who have been continually enriching themselves out of our hard earnings. What though there be civil war and bloodshed? If the North do not abandon their fanatical oppression upon us, all union must cease between the two sections, and I choose it should cease now, while I hope to be able to bear some humble part in it, than be delayed for my grandchildren. I therefore declare most fully and frankly that I am heartily in support of the Breckinridge ticket."

In addition to the above, listen to the treasonable sentiments of the following leading men belonging to the Breckinridge party we copy from the Selma (Alabama) *Sentinel*, who thus daguerreotypes the bolters, viz:—

What are they after?—No one can be decided as to what are the objects of the Charleston Convention Bolters. Listen to what their men say:

"I want the Cotton States precipitated into a revolution."—*W. L. Yancey.*

"If I had the power, I would dissolve this government."—*J. T. Morgan.*

"Let us break up this rotten, sinking and oppressive government in ten minutes."—*Geo. Gayle.*

"Resistance! Resistance!! to death against the government is what we want now."—*David Hubbard.*

"Break up and dissolve this rotten Yankee government."—*John D. F. Williams.*

"Let the Union rip."—*R. D. Gayle.*

With this evidence before our eyes, can we disbelieve that the objects of the seceders are Disunion and Civil War? The Democrats of Huntingdon County are asked to vote this ticket! Will they do it?

YANCEY'S SCHEME OF DISUNION.—Mr. Yancey, the father of the present Breckinridge and Lane party, long ago laid down his plan of dissolving this Union. He did not at the time he committed his programme to paper intend that it should be made public, but a providence which has watched over the small and great events of this nation, determined otherwise. Mr. Yancey sat down one day and wrote a private letter to a friend in which he sat forth a well studied plan of treason against the constitution of the United States. That sacred instrument he determined should no longer receive either his love or his favor, and he therefore coolly lays a mine beneath its foundations intending at the first favorable opportunity to blow our entire political system into atoms. His plan of dissolution was for the cotton states to step out of the Union and then proclaim a southern confederacy. His directions then were, that Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina were all, for a time, to stay in the Union and to play the part of care-takers of the aforesaid cotton states against the encroachments of the free states, and that after the southern confederacy got fairly on its legs, it was then to begin to take in the cordon of semi-slave states until they were all absorbed and possibly one or two of the Middle states. Mr. Yancey forgot one thing in this very pretty scheme of treason, and that was this—that he and his few deluded followers would be dangling at the end of a rope before his southern confederacy was a month old. Mr. Yancey will work energetically for the Breckinridge and Lane party to aid him in carrying out his plans no doubt, but they will not come within half a million of votes of being elected and yet the Union will still be preserved.—*West Chester Democrat.*

VICTIMIZED BY GIPSIES.—The coffers of a bachelor named Weaker, in Lehigh county, were recently relieved of $90 by a couple of gipsies. The old chap, it seems, was suffering from sickness when the gipsies hearing of it called at the house and *prescribed* for him, at the same time telling him that to make his cure sure with the remedy they proposed he must, while under their treatment, deposit one hundred dollars under a stone in a certain place, and that the money must remain there for a certain time, at the end of which he would be restored to health. The money was forked over, placed under the stone, and very soon pocketed by the cunning gipsies, who made tracks as soon as they had their prize, leaving the old man to lament the loss of his money, as well as his health. They were pursued, captured, and lodged in the Allentown jail to await trial.

Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

Strange things have come to pass since men calling themselves Democrats have undertaken to make war on the usages and integrity of the Democratic party. We have seen what no one could have believed possible six months ago. We have seen a factious minority of some 85 votes of three hundred and four in a National Convention, secede, because they could not rule the large majority of delegates. We have seen these 85 votes unite with some 34 individuals, claiming to represent some 17 electoral votes in the National Convention, to which they had not been admitted because they were not properly elected, and were not identified with the organization of the party, but had only claimed their seats for mischief, while they were destined and accredited for a hostile convention at Richmond. We have seen these 85 seceding votes thus united with outsiders claiming to represent States whose faithful and orthodox representatives were duly admitted into the National Convention, and remained, discharging their high and patriotic duty, go together into the Maryland Institute, and attempt to institute a false and counterfeit Democratic party, arrogating to themselves the title of the National Democracy. We have seen this *cabal* of disorganizers, composed of not one-third of the seceding votes of the National Democratic Convention, meet together, with a few outsiders, and declare not only that they were the National Democratic Convention, but that two-thirds of the votes of that Convention should nominate candidates for President and Vice President, thus authorizing two thirds of the 85 seceding votes, with two-thirds of some 34 other individuals claiming to represent 17 full votes, to make nominations, thereby demonstrating how insincere and inconsistent these seceders were when they and their friends at Charleston required that "the two-thirds rule should be so constructed" as to require for a nomination two-thirds of the whole electoral vote of the Union, that is to say, requiring for a nomination 204 electoral votes. We have seen Breckinridge and Lane thus illegally nominated by less than one-third of the votes admitted into the National Convention, and in the absence of all pretence that their entire Bogus Convention, made up as it was, could cast even an approximation to a majority of the electoral votes. We have seen this Bogus Institute Convention, backed by Federal office-holders, from the traitorous President down, declare that their nominees were the National Democratic nominees, and should be hailed and sppported as such, while Dsuglas and Johnson were but the nominees of a Douglas faction.

"Oh! shame, where is thy blush!
Oh! truth, where is thy jewel!

It is plain that men who can act in this manner, even with the sanction of an imbecile and vindictive octogenarian of a President, are no true Democrats, and the party will at least be purified in the future, and made more worthy of success and public confidence, after these temporary disasters shall have passed away.—*Baltimore (Maryland) Dispatch.*

A MODEL DUN.—Is not this the most delicately done dun that ever was done? It is a circular to delinquent subscribers from our cotemporaries of the New York *Home Journal*, and is certainly a model in its way:

HOME JOURNAL OFFICE, 107 Fulton st.,
New York, ——, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In the hurry of your engagements you have doubtless overlooked and forgotten, as a small trifle, the small sum of a year's indebtedness to the *Home Journal*; but as the rivers are kept running by drops of falling dew, so it is necessary to our continuance that the falling dew should come punctually to the fountain head. By dropping your due into the post office, for us, you will oblige;

Yours, with respect,
MORRIS & WILLIS.

Will such of our readers who have received the *Globe* a year, and have failed to remember the small trifle they owe us, take this modest dun to themselves, and drop the "dew" into the Post office. Uncle Sam's mail will bring it to us safe.

PURSUED BY A "SNAKE."—On Monday of last week, Samuel S——, was crossing the field of Gen'l W. A. Stokes, carrying a bridle, to which was attached a long hitching strap, in his hand, chanced to look behind him and beheld a long black snake stealthily following after him. He sprang forward and commenced to run, but the snake went as fast as he did. He mounted the fence and over on the other side, but he could hear the slimy creature crawling over the same rail. He quickened his speed, but could gain nothing on the snake! faster! faster! he went, until he arrived at home, when he seized the axe from the block, and turning upon his pursuer, he cleaved him asunder with one blow. He then got a light to examine his snakeship, when he found he had cut his hitching strap in two!

CRINOLINE DANGEROUS.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* furnishes the following: In the town of Pittsfield, Vt., east of, and near the Green Mountains, a singing school was in progress last Saturday evening, in a school house. A thunder shower arose and passed over the house. A discharge of electricity came down the chimney, and passed through the hands of a young man who was sitting near the chimney, with his arm stretched out towards it on the back of a seat. The ladies were all struck by the fluid, stripped of all their windings, clasps broken, the hoops bent all sorts of shapes, dresses scorched, and wonderful to relate, no one was killed, and none injured but the young man. This suggests the new and important idea of ladies dropping their hoops on the near approach of a violent thunder storm.

METHODISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—An English paper says: "Wesleyan Methodism is one of the wonders of the age and of the world. The increase of its membership during the past ecclesiastical year was 15,469 full members, and 26,746 remain on trial. The candidates for the ministry are more numerous than in any former year. The missionary collections for the year amount to $790,000."

☞ At Toledo, Ohio, on the 7th ult., a woman who attempted to stop a dog fight, was thrown into the canal by a drunken young man named Kelly, and was with difficulty rescued by the bystanders. He was then seized and thrown into the canal and kept in until he sunk in the middle of the canal and drowned.

☞ A recent statement of the number of deaths in the United States by explosions of fluid lamps for the past year, fixed it about seven thousand. At first, this might seem incredible as it is an alarming fact to contemplate if true; but statistics would seem to leave but little room to doubt its correctness.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 1, 1860.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

To the Democrats of Huntingdon County.

The Democratic citizens of the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, are hereby notified to meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on Saturday, August 11th, 1860, and elect two delegates from each, who will assemble upon the following WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., in the Court House, at Huntingdon, to nominate a Ticket for County Officers, to be voted for at the approaching annual election—to elect three Congressional and three Senatorial Conferees to put in nomination one candidate for Congress and one for the State Senate, and to transact such other business as may be thought advisable for the success of the party.

The election in the several townships to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued open two hours, and in the several boroughs at 7½ o'clock, and closed at 9 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Committee.

S. T. BROWN, *Chairman.*

☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

Read!

We ask every Democrat to read carefully the Resolutions and Address published in to-day's *Globe*, which were unanimously adopted by the Democratic Mass Meeting assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last. The Meeting has been charged by those in the pay of the Administration, as a disorganizing body, but we challenge investigation, and every Democrat will be compelled to admit that no portion of the proceedings can be construed as being in the least anti-Democratic or outside of the regular Democratic National and State organizations.

The Meeting was respectably large—and a large majority of the Democrats taking an active interest in its proceedings have always been prominent and influential men of the party. The action of the meeting will do much towards harmonizing the party—will aid in crushing out the disorganizing influences of the disorganizing band of Disunionists who have attempted to rule and ruin the great National Democratic party. Read the Resolutions and Address.

A SPECK OF WAR.—The last Huntingdon *Union* raised to its mast-head the disorganizers' ticket,—Breckinridge and Lane—and says:

"Henceforth, we shall have no olive branch to offer, but shall approach our enemies with the 'red right hand of war.' The lines are closely and firmly drawn, and those that are not with us are against us."

Will the Democrats of Huntingdon county be frightened into the support of the disorganizing Disunion ticket? Or will they stand by the nominations made by the regular National Democratic Convention? The editor of the *Union* has admitted the regularity of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, and yet he has the *impudence to* ask Democrats who never bolt regular nominations, to go with him into the ranks of the worst enemies of the Democratic party,—the Yancey Disunionists.

As the *Union* has thrown out a challenge to test the strength in this county of the regular nominees, Douglas and Johnson, and of the Seceders' disorganizing candidates, Breckinridge and Lane, we hope the Democrats will accept the challenge and show their devotion to their party, its principles and its regular nominees by electing the right kind of men delegates to the Democratic County Convention which will assemble in this place on Wednesday of first week of Court. The question is too important to be passed over by our County Convention. We either have a regularly nominated Democratic candidate for President or we have not.—If we have, the party as a unit, should say so.—If we have not, the last National Democratic Convention has been held, and the party is broken to pieces, never again to be united. Every Democrat in the county should attend the delegate Election in his district, and when there he should speak his sentiments boldly by voting for men who will not misrepresent the Democracy of the district in the County Convention!

The Democratic voters of the county will also bear in mind when they meet in their several election districts for the purpose of electing delegates to their county convention, that said delegates may be called upon to elect a Representative Delegate to a State Convention, if one should be ordered by the State Executive Committee as requested by the State Mass Meeting, held at Harrisburg on Thursday last. If a new State Convention should be ordered it is important that our County Convention should elect a man to that convention who will honestly represent the Democratic party of our county.

Will every Democrat in the county be ready to act for the present and future success of his principles and his party? We shall see.

THE SUMMER OF 1860.—The present summer promises to be memorable for hurricanes, hail storms, hot weather, big crops, astronomical wonders, an unusual influx of Asiatic and European royalty, and a superabundance of Presidential candidates.

THE DEMOCRACY SPEAK!

No Compromise with Disunionists!

A Clean Electoral Ticket Demanded!

DEMOCRATIC STATE MASS MEETING!

At Harrisburg, July 26th, 1860.

Douglas, Johnson, Foster and Victory!

Pursuant to a call issued by R. J. Haldeman, member of the National Democratic Committee, and A. L. Boumfort, William D. Boas, Wm. H. Miller, Wm. H. Eckels, John H. Ziegler, Philip Dougherty, and J. M. Kreiter, members of the Democratic State Executive Committee resident at Harrisburg, a Mass Convention of the friends of Douglas, Johnson and Foster, assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, July 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by Mr. Haldeman. Mr. Haldeman remarked:

This Convention has been summoned in accordance with a request of the members of the State Committee, resident at Harrisburg, (with one exception) and a member of the National Democratic Committee who chanced to be at this place.

The National Democratic Committee which met at Charleston and adjourned to Baltimore, passed a series of resolutions which only differed from the platform put forth by the Reading Convention in this—That it went out to meet our Southern brethren in a more determined expression upon Territoral questions than those which the State Convention had unanimously adopted. The Democratic Conventivn before its adjournment, appointed a National Committee of one from each State, (selected by the delegation from each State,) consequently, each member of the National Committee was a part of the State as well as of the National organization of the Democratic party.

When the National Democratic Convention adjourned at Baltimore, it was known that seceders had pre-arranged a plan for the division of the Democratic party in all the States of this Union, under the specious plea of compromise. With this knowledge the National Committee met, in order to prevent, so far as possible, a plan of disorganization which might be fatal to the party. It passed two resolutions, which I will read, having a certified copy from the minutes of that Committee: At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held at Washington, June 25th, 1860, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, The crisis demanding the organization of the Democratic party against open as well as secret enemies of the Constitution and the Union, that it is therefore recommended to the several State Committees that they take measures to secure the adoption of the Electoral Ticket in their respective States, pledged to the unequivocal support of the nominees of the Democratic Convention, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V, Johnson.

Resolved, That if any State Committee shall meet to take the proper steps for securing such an Electoral Ticket, then the member of the National Committee in that State is hereby authorized to take such action as he may deem necessary for that purpose.

Signed by the Temporary Chairman and Secretary.

The National Committee felt that in a period of disorganization it was necessary that it should do that which had never been necessary before—exercise its supervisory powers over State organizations. We have either a National organization or not. Having a National organization, there must be some body, some corporate body, to speak for it. Under these circumstances the State Committee assembled. It had been formed at Reading, in accordance with a resolution which authorised the President to choose members from each Senatorial District, and he himself chairman thereof. An additional resolution pledged that all who were members of that Convention should support the regular nominees of the Democratic party made at Reading and to be made at Charleston; and consequently, to be made at the regular Convention at Baltimore.

The Chairman of the State Committee consequently, who was President of the Convention, was the organ through whom the will of the Reading Convention was unanimously conveyed to the State Committee. One assembly in Philadelphia, forty-five members less than the majority of the whole Committee, nearly one half of that forty-five composed of gentlemen from Philadelphia, adopted a series of resolutions which were in direct hostility to the action of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore and the decision of the National Democratic Committee at Washington. Yet I, as a representative of that Committee, carrying out the spirit which the friends of Mr. Douglas have manifested from the beginning of this war, made still more concessions. As we had yielded to dictation at Charleston, when we were told that men would secede if we did not make a platform before we made a nominee—as we were told, again at Baltimore, that they would secede if we did not yield to every one of their imperious demands, and, as we submissively bowed to them, so I never attempted to use in any manner whatever that power which rightfully belongs to the National Democratic Committee. (Cheers.) I have done nothing but request sound National Democrats to meet in council, and I have done that under cover of the State Committee.

The State organization, the National organization, the National Democracy and the National convention have thus assembled you here, gentlemen, to-day. (Cheers.) It has been said, and even by so high a personage as the President of the United States, that there is no Democratic nominee. If there is no Democratic nominee, why then shall we obey a State committee appointed by one man? If there are any in this country who believe themselves, like Canute, able to declare, "thus far the proud waves shall go and no farther," we will answer that the Democratic party in its National organization is as strong and invincible as the waves which destroyed Canute. (Applause.)

We are meeting for the purpose of saving the Democratic party from disorganization within and without. Men are here of the National delegation to Charleston and Baltimore, National men of the State Central Committee, National delegates to Reading, have all assembled for the purpose of saving the Democratic organization from treason, and we throw back any imputation with all the force that we can, with all the energy derived from truth.

On motion, G. Nelson Smith of Cambria county, was appointed temporary Chairman, and J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon, and J. T. Owen of Philadelphia, selected as Secretaries of the Convention. Mr. Smith on taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, during the absence of which Hon. Charles Brown of Philadelphia, delivered an able speech, and at its conclusion, the Committee reported the following permanent officers:

President—HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne county.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Megarey, John F. Deal, Francis McCormick, and Edmund Keyser, of Philadelphia; John D. Pettit, of Chester; A. T. Duffield, of Bucks; R. E. Wright, of Lehigh; A. G. Green, of Berks; J. Woods Brown, of Northumberland; Benj. C. Crist, of Schuylkill; Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon; John Rowe, of Franklin; John T. Means, of Bradford; George P. Steele, of Luzerne; F. A. Kroir, of Potter; Hon. C. D. Eldred, of Lycoming; John K. Clements, of Northumberland; Hon. John J. Reifsnyder, of Perry; Dr. Mercer Brown, of Dauphin; John Black, of Lancaster; H. L. Fisher of York; B. F. Meyers, of Bradford; J. F. Leonard, of Clearfield; D. Williams, of Indiana; John M. Laird, of Wesmoreland; Peter Byrne, of Luzerne; Jacob Zeigler, of Butler; Gen. Wm. Patton, of Erie; Gen. John Ross, of Mifflin; Wm. R. Gorgas, of Cumberland; Charles L. Lamberton, of Clarion; John Busby, of Adams.

Secretaries—J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon; J. T. Owen, of Philadelphia; Adam Worthman, of Philadelphia; Stanley Woodward, of Lucerne; John S. Dougherty, of Lancaster; C. T. Alexander, of Centre; John M. Baum, of Union; Robert A. Lamberton, of Dauphin; John A. Meyer, of Perry; Josiah Benner, of Adams; John G. Orr, of Franklin; J. Addison McCool, of Schuylkill; Major Jon. Rauch, of Northumberland.

On motion of Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of thirteen to prepare an address and resolutions. The Chair appointed as such committee, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia; I. C. Mitchell, of Centre; John Cessna, of Bedford; W. L. Dewart, of Northumberland; Charles Brown, of Philadelphia; John W. Maynard, of Lycoming; James Nill, of Franklan; Israel Painter, of Northumberland; Judge Champneys, of Lancaster; Stanley Woodward, of Luzerne; George W. Pearce, of Chester; C. L. Ward, of Bradford; Geo. H. Bucher, of Cumberland.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was ably addressed by several gentlemen.

Hon. Richard Vaux from the committee reported the following resolutions, which, with the address, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted amid much applause.

WHEREAS, We, Democrats from all parts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mass Convention assembled, in favor of the regular organization of the Democratic party, its nominations, usages, and principles, do hereby solemnly declare and resolve—

1st. That we ratify and confirm the resolutions and nominations of the late State Democratic Convention held at Reading.

2d. That we ratify and confirm the resolutions and nominations adopted and made by the only regularly organized Democratic National Convention held at Charleston and Baltimore.

3d. That we hereby proclaim our sincere, faithful, energetic, and uncompromising support of the nominations by the State Convention of Henry D. Foster for Governor, and by the National Democratic Convention of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice President of the United States.

4th. That we hereby solemnly protest against the proceedings of the Democratic State Committee, held at Philadelphia on the 2d of July, 1860—

1st. Because said action of that committee was unwarranted by the terms and authority of its appointment.

2d. That it was in opposition to the instructions and resolutions of the Reading Convention, from which it alone derived its official authority.

3d. That it thereby proposed to release the electors from the only duty enjoined on them to vote for the regular candidates nominated by the regularly constituted National Convention of the Democracy of the United States and undertook to authorize and justify said electors to vote for candidates other than those so regularly nominated.

4th. That said action of State Committee is contrary to the usages of the party, tends to break up its organization, recognizes direct opposition to its nominees, and would prevent the masses of the party from voting for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States.

And whereas, therefore, in the present condition of the Democratic party, thus induced by the disorganizing action of the State Committee, it becomes necessary for the Democratic party to take such decisive and unmistakable ground as will put to rest all doubts as to its feelings, wishes, opinions and duties in the present crisis: therefore be it

Resolved and declared, That the proposed plan of the Democratic State Committee for fusion and compromise is anti-Democratic, will not be sanctioned by a full meeting of the committee, and will be rejected by the Democratic masses; and in order, therefore, to test the truth of our convictions, by an appeal to the Democracy for our support, we demand that the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to be held at Cresson on the 9th of August, shall rescind its action of the 2d of July, and proceed to interrogate the electors if they are prepared to obey the instructions of the Reading Convention, and vote for the regularly nominated Democratic candidates of the party, Douglas and Johnson, and on negative replies of any of the electors, or by refusal to reply, vacancies occur, or by a refusal of any so to pledge themselves, or if the said Democratic State Committee refuse to call a Convention, then the true men on said Committee proceed to call a convention of the Democratic party to complete the electoral ticket, and pledge it to the unconditional support of regular organization and the regularly nominated candidates.

Resolved further, That the integrity of the principles and organization of the Democratic party and the success of its candidates is its great aim and hope, and that to insure these objects is of vital importance, as well now as for the future; and should the Democratic State Committee refuse to obey the instruction of the Reading Convention and the demand of the Convention now assembled at Harrisburg hereby made endorsing them, then the Democratic State Committee, or such members as refuse so to vote, have forfeited their power and position, and we hereby request the faithful and true Democrats on said committee to carry out and perfect the purposes of its creation, and when so assembled to act as the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That it is hereby declared to be the duty of the said Democratic State Committee, assembled as herein set out, to call a convention of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in favor of its regular organization and nominated candidates, and to meet on or before the 28th of August next, or as early as practicable, for the purpose of perfecting the Democratic electoral ticket pledged to support, maintain, and abide by the action of the Democratic Convention and the regular candidates of the party—Stephen A. Douglas, Herschel V. Johnson, and Henry D, Foster.

Resolved, That it is hereby declared to be the will and wish of this Convention, representing the Democratic masses of the State, that an electoral ticket be presented to them wholly pledged to vote for Douglas and Johnson, and no other candidate; and in the event of any obstacle arising to prevent the assembling of the Convention to be called to meet as aforesaid, then, and in that case only, the Democratic State Committee, organized as herein suggested, shall have, possess, and exercise the power and authority to form such an electoral ticket.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention shall appoint a Central Executive Committee for correspondence and vigilance to aid and unite with the true men on the Democratic State Committee, and guard the vital interests and regular organization of the Democratic party, and to deliberate and decide on such action as may be necessary, if the Democratic State Committee at its meeting on the 9th of August shall refuse to call a new Convention, or if any emergency may arise, and promptly to address the Democracy of Pennsylvania, correspond with the regular organizations in the several counties, and aid in their institution, and distribute correct information throughout the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Convention respectfully and earnestly ask a prompt and efficient organization forthwith to be made in every county and township in the Commonwealth, so that the electoral ticket may be presented to every Democratic voter in Pennsylvania, and also to insure the success of the Democratic State and national candidates in October and November next.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is not to be held responsible for the opinions or views of those who were once in its regular organization, but who now, either as editors or appointees, have united with seceders from the Democratic party, and are using their public position to destroy its union and harmony, and to defeat its regularly nominated candidates.

Resolved, That no newspaper other than those which rally to the support of Douglas, Johnson, and Foster, shall be considered as speaking authoritatively for the Democratic party.

In addition to the resolutions, the committee, through Ira C. Mitchell, of Centre, reported the subjoined address, which was unanimously abopted:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in mass Convention assembled, deem it proper that we should clearly and distinctly enunciate the position we at present occupy among the existing political parties, recapitulate the causes and influences which have brought about the alarming crisis in which we are involved, and explain to the voters of the Commonwealth the motives which impel and control our action in the important campaign already inaugurated in the American Union.

We have long been members of the Democratic organization, and our present desire is to act in defence of its established principles, and in conformity with its settled usages, and to support its regular nominees. In now addressing ourselves to our fellow-citizens throughout the State, we are actuated by a sincere devotion to the Constitution, under whose protection we dwell, to the time-honored principles of our party, and by the impulses of an elevated patriotism. Regarding the Presidential contest in which we are now engaged as one altogether too sacred for the gratification of partisan prejudice—as one rising far above the atmosphere of the selfish political spoilsman, we desire to act exclusively with a view to the future interests of our heretofore flourishing, but now threatened Republic, and the perpetuity of the time-honored principles of the party to which we belong. Thus actuated, it behooves us calmly to reckon our latitude and longitude, carefully to inspect our crew, and fearlessly to set sail upon the political ocean, determined safely to enter port, or if we unfortunately wreck on the rocks of fanaticism and sectionalism, our proud colors shall continue to float at our mast-head, indicative of the future success of our noble vessel.

Now, for the first time in the history of Democracy, we have presented to us the strange anomaly of an organization formed in hostility to the Democratic party, based upon antagonistic principles and advocating candidates for President and Vice President and in many of the States of the Union for local officers, hostile to the Democratic nominations, and yet claiming to be the National Democratic party, and endeavoring to possess and control its organization. Our primary duty, then, is to examine the grounds upon which these remarkable arrogations are founded, and to ascertain what reason there is in these bold assumptions. If they are really the Democratic party—if their candidates are the National Democratic nominees—it is clearly and manifestly our duty as loyal Democrats to support them and no others. Otherwise they are entitled to no more respect or consideration from us than any other opposing and anti-Democratic organization.

We have either but one Democratic nominee for President and one for Vice President, or we have none, because there was but one National Democratic Convention called and invested with power to make nominations, to which we, in any manner, owe our political allegiance. That Convention was duly called, and in accordance therewith, met in the city of Charleston on the 23d day of April last, and then it adopted as its platform of principles, with some slight additions in which all concurred, the series of resolutions adopted at Cincinnati in 1856, advocated during the Presidential campaign of that year by Democrats throughout the entire Union, and maintained triumphantly at the ballot-box by the American people. Upon the occurrence of this result a number of the delegates from the cotton States, under the lead of Wm. L. Yancey, who avows himself not for the Union, claiming the recognition of a doctrine inconsistent with all the past professions of the Democratic party, severed their connection with the Convention and with the party, retired to another portion of the city, and formed themselves into a separate and distinct body—distinct, not only in organization, but distinct and diverse in their fundamental principles.

After this disintegration of the Convention, that body proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President of the United States, and so continued for fifty-seven consecutive ballots, during which Stephen A. Douglas received a decided majority of all the votes of a full Convention. The minority should then have yielded; but having due regard for the usages of the party, and desiring as far as consistent with honor to conciliate and satisfy the extreme South, the Convention, after authorizing the Democracy of the States, whose delegates had resigned their commissions and abandoned their seats, to supply the vacancies thus occasioned, adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th day of June. Pursuant to said adjournment, the Convention reassembled, and by virtue of the power inherent in all deliberative bodies, it proceeded to determine, in the usual manner, who of the different claimants were entitled to take seats and act as delegates in the Democratic National Convention. This question being decided (as all questions necessarily are) contrary to the will and wishes of the minority, an additional secession occurred. The state of the Convention after all secessions, and the manner in which our candidate was nominated, is succinctly stated by the National Democratic Committee, as follows:

After all secessions, as well as the refusal of certain delegates from Georgia and Arkansas, together with the entire delegations from Texas and Mississippi, to occupy their seats our National Convention at Baltimore yet retained 424 delegates, or 212 electoral votes; being ten more than two-thirds of the electoral votes of the whole Union. But some of these delegates (as in the case of Georgia) refrained from voting, the majority of the delegation having retired; others (as in the case of Arkansas,) although full delegations, and authorized, in case of any secession, to cast the whole vote of their State, preferred only to cast that which would be a fair proportion between the Seceders and themselves; and yet others (as in the case of Delaware and portions of the delegations from Kentucky and Missouri) declined to vote, but refused to secede. This accounts for the fact that, upon the second ballot by States, Mr. Douglas received only 181½ votes. Mr. Breckinridge receiving 10½, Mr. Guthrie 4 votes, the States of South Carolina (8) and Florida (3) having authorized no delegates to any convention at Baltimore. Here is the ballot as recorded:

	Breckinridge.	*Guthrie.*	*Douglas.*
Maine,	"	"	7
Newhampshire,	"	"	5
Vermont,	"	"	5
Massachusetts,	"	"	10
Rhode Island,	"	"	4
Connecticut,	½	"	3½
New York,	"	"	35
New Jersey,	"	"	2½
Pennsylvania,	10	2½	10
Maryland,	"	"	2½
Virginia,	"	"	3
North Carolina,	"	"	1
Alabama,	"	"	9
Louisiana,	"	"	6
Arkansas,	"	"	1½
Missouri,	"	"	4½
Tennessee,	"	"	3
Kentucky,	"	½	3
Ohio,	"	"	23
Indiana,	"	"	13
Illinois,	"	"	11
Michigan,	"	"	6
Wisconsin,	"	"	5
Iowa,	"	"	4
Minnesota,	"	"	4

On motion of Mr. Clark of Missouri, at the instance of Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, the question was then propounded from the chair whether the nomination of Douglas should or should not be, without further ceremony, the unanimous act of the Convention and of all delegates present, the chairman distinctly requesting that any delegate who objected (whether or not having voted) should signify his dissent. No delegate dissented; and thus, at last, was Stephen A. Douglas unanimously nominated in a Convention representing more than two-thirds of all the electoral votes as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency of the United States.

It may further be added, that so far as the Democratic party of Pennsylvania are concerned, they are honorably bound by the action of their entire delegation to support Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, because as it appears from the recorded proceedings of the Convention, every delegate from this State was present, and consenting to the passage of the resolution declaring Mr. Douglas to be the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party. No one of our delegation notified the Convention of their withdrawal therefrom, or of a suspension of his participation in its deliberations. While a number declined to vote and actually associated with the Seceders, our entire delegation appears, from the records, to have been present when the final resolution was passed *without a dissenting voice.* Mr. Dawson, who had been a consistent opponent of Douglas for the nomination, with a promptness that did him great credit as chairman of the delegation, pledged the Democracy of the Keystone State to the support of the nominees of that Convention. Under these circumstances, then, Pennsylavnia should be the last State in which secession will be permitted to set its feet.

When the Democratic Convention adjourned at Charleston, the Seceders also adjourned, not to meet in conjunction with their late associates, but to meet at Richmond on the 11th day of June. They accordingly did then and there re-assemble, but the Baltimore Seceders refused to join them, and, without authority, without call or announcement, came together in an impromptu manner, and after playing the farce of christening themselves the National Democratic party, agreed unanimously that John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane should be their candidates for President and Vice President. The whole number of votes, reported by themselves to have been cast for their candidates, being but one hundred and five, it is apparent that at no time had they a quorum of a National Democratic Convention, and at no time were they competent, (conceding their regularity in all other respects) even to organize such a Convention, much less to perform acts binding upon the Democracy. The utmost they can claim for their proceedings is that they they were the origination and incipiency of a new party, distinct and separate in every respect from all other political organizations known to the American people.

To revert to the proceedings of the National Convention, let us inquire in what particular were they irregular? Or what occurred to justify the allegation that the nomination of Douglas was not made in strict accordance with the usages of the party, and is not therefore binding upon the Democracy? The chief complaint made by the Seceders was that persons were improperly admitted to seats as delegates.

Now, without inquiring into the merits of the respective delegations contesting—which question was fairly settled by the Convention—we have simply to ascertain whether the Convention transcended its powers or not, in assuming absolute and final jurisdiction thereof. This can scarcely be alleged, for the Seceders themselves, without disputing the complete jurisdiction of the convention over the question, participated throughout in the very proceedings which resulted in the contingency upon the happening of which they withdrew. Similar questions had been determined in the same way at Charleston without objection, complaint or secession on that account. It is not known that in the entire history of the party any other manner of settling contested seats has ever been resorted to. The rules of the House of Representatives of the United States were adopted, so far as applicable, for the government of the convention. Section V, Art 1, of the Constitution of the United States, (which is necessarily one of the rules of the House,) says: "Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members." Then the convention had full power to pass finally upon the credentials of persons claiming to participate as delegates, and every acting delegate was obliged in honor to abide by the decision of the majority upon that as upon all other questions.

Again, it is said that Mr. Douglas was not fairly nominated, because he did not receive the votes of two-thirds of a full Convention. The fallacy of this assumption has already been made apparent by the quotation from the National Committee, but it may be remarked that until the present bold attempt to distract and destroy the Democratic party, the rule was never held to require more than two-thirds of the votes cast for a candidate, provided the votes so cast were a quorum.—The convention at which it was first adopted (in 1844) thus construed it, and a similar construction has uniformly been placed upon it, by common consent, in every convention from that day to this, except the one over which Caleb Cushing unfortunately presided.

Mr. Douglas on the second ballot at Baltimore received all the votes cast but fourteen, and on the final vote declaring him the unanimous nominee more than two-thirds of a full convention gave their assent. So that under either construction of the rule, he is the regular nominee of the National Democratic Convention, according to the usages of the party, and, therefore, the nominee of the entire party. Those who do not support him are outside the party, and it matters not to us where they belong. If they are not for us they are against us.

THE COMPROMISE.

The action of the State executive Committee in recommending a compromise and a Union electoral ticket, is already so well known to the people as to render it unnecessary that the resolutions, so insidiously framed and dangerous in their character, should be inserted here. They simply propose that in a certain contingency, the electors appointed by the State Convention at Reading shall vote (in the event of their election,) for Breckinridge and Lane—gentlemen unknown as Democratic candidates. They argue most earnestly, and with apparent sincerity, the propriety of consenting to this arrangement, because it will combine the entire strength of the Democratic party in the State, and secure the election of the ticket. Could we believe that any action of those who manage the machinery of politics would bind the incorruptible masses of the Democracy, and lead them like dumb men, whithersoever we would, and had we no more worthy object, no more elevated aim, than mere temporary success and the election of our candidates, we might be induced to consent to this unauthorized, unworthy, and disorganizing suggestion of the Executive Committee.

What are the elements with which we are asked to unite? The seceding organization is composed of the ultra Disunionists and slave-code advocates of the South, and the cohorts of the Federal Administration, moved by a spirit of vindictive personal hostility—such as animated Themistocles in his constant warfare upon the immortal Aristides—bent on the defeat of our candidate, although it may result in the destruction of the Democratic party and the dissolution of the American Union. It is composed of men who withdrew from a regularly called, regular organized, and regularly acting Democratic Convention, and set up for themselves outside of that body and in opposition thereto. Their doctrine, like that of the Republicans, declares the power of Congress over the Territories for their government, and demands that that power shall be exercised for protection of slavery therein—a doctrine which is in direct contravention of all the past professions of the Democracy, and in contradiction of the principles advocated North and South by every Democratic orator four years ago, including John C. Breckinridge, the nominee of the Seceders, and James Buchanan, the President of the United States.

The secesssion at Charleston occurred, ostensibly, on account of the refusal of the Convention to adopt the very platform which our Executive Committee propose that the Democracy of Pennsylvania shall now support. A union upon an electoral ticket pledged to the support of both candidates would be an amalgamation of principles as antagonistic as the poles. How could we conduct the campaign as the upholders of conflicting theories of government? What principles would our press advocate? What would our public speakers say? What addresses would our committees issue? We denounced the Republican and American parties, in the last Presidential contest, for their sacrifice of principle in forming a combination, and now we are asked to render ourselves obnoxious to similar and more scathing denunciations!

The fact has already been adverted to, that a controlling influence in the new party is personal malignity against our candidate.—Can we trust men thus actuated to support him under any circumstances? If we can, then, verily, may we rejoice in the dawning of the millennium, when enemies can in union dwell—when "the wolf and the lamb shall lie down together."

Moreover, the course pursued by the new organization since the sojournment at Baltimore, shows conclusively that they have "no part nor lot with us," and we should not have with them—that they are real enemies of Democracy, and that their professed desire for harmony is but the disguise of some ulterior and dangerous purpose. It has been aptly compared to the wooden horse, which, filled with armed men, ready to rush forth from their seclusion and annihilate its observers and their enemies, once used by the Grecians to attract and deceive the Trojans.—They have persistently continued the business of separating themselves from the organization, have nominated a full State ticket in many of the States of the Union, and in some of the counties of this State have actually se-

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

ceded from a County Convention, thus carrying disorganization to the very basis of our principles. Their organ in the city of Philadelphia has defiantly proclaimed that the "Federal Administration will not do its duty unless it brings to the block every office-holder who is an outspoken supporter of Douglas. Nothing but a clean sweep will meet the demand of the times."

In view of such acts and expressions, is it not apparent that their proffered compromise is but the Grecian warrior in the uniform of Achilles, and if we are deceived into receiving him, he will spread ruin and destruction throughout our ranks? They are "aliens from the Commonwealth of Israel," and with them we can have no fellowship. The future of our glorious party demands that we shall preserve its organization and its principles pure and untarnished. Shall we countenance disorganization simply because it becomes formidable? No; now are the times to test men's Democracy. Any person can be a sailor on a well rigged vessel and a smooth sea, but it requires skill, manhood, and heroism to face the terrific storms that shake the ship from stem to stern, bend her proud masts, and threaten destruction. Rebels and mutineers must be watched, and the brave ranks of our true hearted men protected from demoralization. We must purify the fountain, or the stream with its dark impurities will blind us, while the foes who have corrupted it will lead us to unutterable ruin. The only terms we can consent to make with any of our political opponents (and we make no distinction,) are, that when we have formed a pure electoral ticket, pledged to support Douglas and Johnson, and them alone, they may all support it. We intend to comply with the letter and spirit of the Reading resolution pledging the Democracy of the State to the support of the Charleston nominees. Were we to unite with our Southern opponents on the basis proposed by our Executive Committee, and by virtue thereof elect our candidates, we would feel more ashamed of the honor than we will of the disgrace of defeat in defence of our party and its principles.

We have fought our battles in defence of the true principles of Democracy, strictly within the Democratic organization—and we have triumphed. We have refused to permit the Democratic party to be sectionalized, and standing to-day as a wall of fire between Northern sectionalism and Southern sectionalism, we have but to maintain the victory already won. Whatever may be the present result, the firm reliance we entertain in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people inspires confidence that the national and conservative position we occupy will eventually command their support. Acting under a firm conviction of the rectitude of our position and our intentions, we will fearlessly maintain them, and spurn with contempt all propositions, from whatever quarter they may come, calculated to demoralize our organization, and contaminate our principles.

"Oh! for the swords of former time;
Oh! for the men who bore them;
When armed for right, they stood sublime,
And tyrants crouched before them."

General Davis, of Bucks county, was loudly called for, but being absent, on the solicitation of many delegates, R. A. Lamberton, Esq., of Dauphin, proceeded to addresss the Convention.

Mr. Ward, of Bradford, stated that he had received a letter from one of the leading Southern delegates to the Democratic Convention, who was forced to secede, under the instructions of his State Convention.—He declares that they are determined to carry their State for Douglas and Johnson, but that if the Douglas men in Pennsylvania yield anything to the Breckinridge Disunionists it will ruin the Douglas movement in the South.

A subscription was raised to defray expenses, and ten thousand copies of the proceedings of the convention ordered to be printed in English, and two thousand in German.

Mr. Lamberton said that as the address and resolutions reported from the committee had been adopted with singular unanimity, and the business of the convention was finished, he moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to its officers for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the convention at near midnight adjourned *sine die*.

NOBLY SPOKEN.—Col. G. Cannon, U. S. District Attorney for the District of New Jersey, wrote a letter to the Camden Douglas ratification meeting, from which we make the following extracts:

"I regard the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas as the nominee of our party, as not only regularly but righteously made. For the last three years he has been made the target of Executive and Senatorial persecution, and has thus far gloriously triumphed over both. The masses of the Democratic party have taken the matter into hand, and are determined no longer to submit to the dictation of their servants. I shall use all means in my power to promote his election in opposition to the two sectional candidates, Abraham Lincoln and John C. Breckinridge, regarding the principles and platforms of both as extremely inimical to the preservation of our glorious Union."

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—St. JOHNS, N. F., JULY 24.—Her Majesty's ships Hero and Ariadne arrived at this port last evening, having on board his royal highness, the Prince of Wales and suit. The Prince of Wales will land this morning at Queen's wharf with due formality.

A royal salute will be fired from the Battery to-night. Great crowds of people have gathered on the wharves; there is a vast display of bunting and every manifestation of rejoicing.

A DOG OVER THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—An unfeeling fellow threw his dog into the Niagara River, near Goat Island bridge, the other day, to test the question whether it was possible for animals to be carried over the falls and escape alive, and immediately afterward went to the foot of the ferry stairs and found the dog little injured by the tremendous leap. The experiment was tried to convince some incredulous person.

CONCERT.—Mr. J. Dyer, the celebrated blind vocalist, from Philadelphia will give a grand concert of vocal music, accompanied by the guitar, at the Court House, on Thursday evening, August 2d.

☞ *Both Sides of the Grape Question*—a neat muslin bound book, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Every grape grower should have one. Price 35 cents.

☞ BROAD TAPE FOR VENITIAN BLINDS,—Plain and fancy, received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

THAT "RIOT" ON BROAD TOP.—We must be permitted to occupy a small space with a *very* small party of knaves or fools (*if*) on Broad Top, claiming to be miners and "genuine Democrats." In the last Huntingdon *Union* we find the following card:

A CARD.—A meeting of the Broad Top genuine Democrats, was held, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of disclaiming against the autocratical presumption of Mr. Wm. Lewis, editor of the *Globe*, in Huntingdon, for the insertion of an item in said *Globe*, on the 11th inst., to the intent of disparaging and vilifying the character of the industrious citizens of this vicinity, by the augmentation of the fabulous riot at Powelton, which only pertained to two or three drunken fellows, about the 4th of July; and the contents of this mentioned item being the only gathering up of an unfounded rumor on the streets of Huntingdon, as acknowledged by Mr. Lewis himself, in his explanation given for not inserting a contradictory despatch to said item. Under the above circumstances, said meeting unanimously concurred in pronouncing the said Mr. W. Lewis as an associate and participator in the above piece of calumny. And, also, unworthy of being patronized by their party here, either in his words, deeds or actions, until an ample satisfaction will be rendered them by giving the name of the author of the above rumor.

FROM THE BROAD TOP MINERS.

Broad Top, July 23, 1860.

The reader will find under head of "Local Correspondence," a communication which will explain the origin of what appears to have given offense to the "*genuine Democrats*" on Broad Top. We would not notice the card to defend ourselves against the *cowardly* and *knavish* conduct of its *author*, or authors, if by treating it with silent contempt would not be doing the miners and and genuine Democrats on Broad Top great injustice. We were in the neighborhood of the mines on Saturday last, and met with many of the miners and Democrats who assured us that no such meeting as the card speaks of was ever held by Democrats or by miners on Broad Top. The author of the "contradictory despatch" (which was refused publication in the *Union* as well as in the *Globe*) also assured us that no such meeting was ever held on Broad Top.

The "genuine Democrats" on Broad Top do not wish to be held responsible for anything appearing in the *Union* of the character of the card, and it is for the "genuine Democrat" of the *Union* to explain—to give the place where the meeting was held, and the names of the officers of the meeting. If the card speaks the sentiments of any one of our patrons on Broad Top, we hope to receive his name that we may erase it from our books, for we despise a fool and a knave, and would not insult our honorable patrons by associating their names in the same book with that of a sneaking coward.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT STONERSTOWN.—On Saturday last we attended a Douglas, Johnson and Foster meeting at Stonerstown, and had the pleasure of assisting in the putting up of a large "Douglas, Johnson and Foster" flag. The meeting was ably addressed by H. L. Fisher, Esq., of York, John Cessna, B. F. Myers, and O. H. Gaither, Esqs., of Bedford. There were some seventy voters from Bedford and Huntingdon county in attendance, and we were assured by all present that every Democratic vote would be cast for Douglas, Johnson and Fostor, the Democratic nominees.

PIC NIC.—On Friday last, a portion of the "240 marriageable girls," accompanied by *some* BOYS, repaired to the woods, about a mile and a half from town, to enjoy themselves in the way of *preserving* sponge-cakes, &c. After remaining there about two hours and a half, they started home, all highly delighted with the evening's enjoyment.

☞ There are now seventy visitors at the City Hotel in Broad Top City. This is an increase over last year, and is substantial evidence that strangers are well pleased with the accommodations. We have been informed that some of the visitors are from North Carolina and other distant parts of the country.

☞ Rev. Reid preached to his congregation in this place, on Sunday afternoon last. The chief injury he received in a fall from a cherry tree some three weeks ago, was in his right shoulder. He still suffers severe pain. He fell some fifteen feet.

☞ Alex. Port, Esq., is putting up a handsome brick dwelling house in Portstown.—There are some other small improvements going on in town, but we are not growing as rapidly as the means in town would justify.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CASSVILLE, July 30. 1860.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.:—In the *Union* of last week, I notice A CARD, signed "From the Broad Top Miners," in regard to an item which appeared in the *Globe*, of the 11th inst., stating that a band of desperadoes had congregated in the woods adjoining Powelton, &c.—As the "Broad Top Miners" have taken the trouble to call a meeting of the "Broad Top genuine Democrats," (which, no doubt, consisted of the outlaws themselves, with the *Union's* correspondent as their Chairman,) to denounce you for publishing the current news of the day, I will simply state what I know about the matter, as I happened to be in Huntingdon at the time:

On the Friday evening after the Fourth of July, whilst standing on the corner of Hill and Montgomery streets, in company with several others, Sheriff Watson came along, and remarked that he wanted to get a posse of men to go with him to Powelton, for the purpose of arresting a band of outlaws, who were committing all sorts of depredations at that place, and requested several, myself along with the rest, to go with him the next morning. Whether he was jesting or not, I am unable to say; but this much I can vouch for, that he produced a letter which he had received from Powelton, and which he read in my presene, requesting his immediate assistance, as the people of that village were very much alarmed for their safety, and had to "keep watch all night with firearms."—For some reason or other, the Sheriff did not go to Powelton the next morning, and I saw him again during Saturday forenoon, and inquired of him more particularly, concerning the report then current on your streets, and he told me in almost the same language, the story he had repeated the evening previous, and it appeared in your paper almost as he related it, as I furnished the item for your paper during your absence. I saw the date of the letter, which was dated at Powelton, July 5, 1860, and should it become absolutely necessary, in order to satisfy the "Broad Top Miners," or the "Broad Top genuine Democrats," that the name attached to the letter, should be produced—I will not say positively, but I think, I can repeat it.

In conclusion, I would add, that I have written nothing but plain, simple facts, for the truth of which, I can name several gentlemen whose honors have never been impeached; and I trust, after the injured (?) parties have read this statement, it will teach them to not be quite so hasty in their denunciations of a man, before they are aware of the circumstances of the case, and when the story originates with one of their own citizens.

Yours,
JUSTICE.

The Course of "The Press."

The New York *Herald*, the avowed organ of the Disunionists, is extremely anxious to prove that the editor of this paper is not a true friend of Judge Douglas—that in consideration of his election as Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, he is laboring to break up the Democratic party, and that he is secretly in favor of Abraham Lincoln. The same accusations appear in the *Constitution*, the Washington mouth-piece of the fire-eaters, and in all other papers that have taken the pay or followed the lead of the Administration. The *Herald* and its associates base their animadversions upon the fact that *The Press* refuses to sustain the scandalous attempt to rally the Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania upon a fusion electoral ticket pledged to vote for Breckinridge, the Disunionist, if he shall receive more electoral votes than Douglas, or for any other candidate the electors may choose to support, not excluding either Bell, Houston, or Lincoln. A very few words will dispose of the indictment of the *Herald* and its echoes, and show precisely where we stand in this great struggle:

I. The editor of *The Press* will vote for a pure Douglas electoral ticket, and in so doing will carry out the publicly-expressed policy of Stephen A. Douglas himself.

II. *The Press* has never for an instant changed its course on the slavery question and its editor was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, not only without a pledge to any member of Congress, or to any other person, and without asking for a vote, but in the face of his repeated declarations in favor of the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty as boldly maintained by Judge Douglas.

III. *The Press* never, as asserted by the *Herald*, raised the Douglas flag, and is not the organ of any man for the Presidency, but has always occupied an independent position, preferring Judge Douglas because he was the representative of the principles of the old-fashioned Democracy.

IV. *The Press* is not laboring to elect Mr. Lincoln President, but differs from him and his friends on the Territorial question, believing that if Congress cannot protect slavery in the Territories, neither can it prohibit slavery in the Territories.

V. But when the Disunionists in their speeches and delarations have declared, and still declare, their preferences for Lincoln over Douglas, what Northern man would not prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge, the latter being the candidate of the active and open enemies of the Union of these States?

VI. That a fusion electoral ticket in this State is opposed by this journal, because it is a corrupt and fraudulent scheme to elect Breckinridge, who, according to the *Herald* and the *Constitution*, is sure to receive more electoral votes than Douglas, and, *therefore*, if this claim is realized, all who vote for the fusion electoral ticket *vote for* Breckinridge, *the Disunion candidate for President*.

VII. That if, in the present division of the Democratic party, Abraham Lincoln should be chosen President of the United States, the responsibility is not with *The Press*, and those who act with it, but with the reckless men who first trampled the Democratic creed under foot, and then bolted the regular Democratic nomination, made according to the usages of the Democratic party, in National Convention assembled.

VIII. That the Breckinridge party, of which the *Herald* is the organ in New York, the *Constitution* at Washington, and the Charleston *Mercury* in South Carolina, is proved to be the Disunion party, not alone by the declarations of its leaders, but by the notorious preparations of the Southern fire-eaters who support it, to break up the Union in the event of Lincoln's election; and that *The Press* and all good men are bound, by every consideration of duty and of patriotism, to resist a party whose policy is purely sectional, and whose ultimate design is so atrocious and treasonable.

IX. That the course of *The Press* in opposing Breckinridge and the fusion electoral ticket in this State, which, according to the Disunion papers themselves, *must, if elected, go for Breckinridge alone*, is sustained by eight-tenths of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.—*John W. Forney.*

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, July 30.—The Flour market continues extremely dull, and prices are drooping. There is no export demand, and superfine is freely offered at $5.12½@5.25 ₮ bbl. for old stock, and $5.50 for fresh ground, without finding buyers, except in a small way for home consumption, and fancy lots from $5.37½ up to $6.50. Supplies come forward slowly, and the stock is quite moderate for the season.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal are very quiet. The former is offered at $3.02½, and the latter at $3.37½ ₮ bbl., but no sales of either have transpired.

There is not much Wheat coming in, and the demand is moderate at yesterday's quotations; sales of 4000 bushels at $1.12½ for fancy and good red; $1.20 for prime do; and $1.24@1.30 for common and fair white.

Rye is dull and lower; 600 bushels old Pennsylvania sold at 75c. The last sales of new were at 68@70c.

Corn comes forward slowly and meets a limited inquiry; sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 67c., afloat. No sales of white.

Oats are arriving freely; sales of 1500 bushels old Pennsylvania at 38@40c., and 3000 bushels heavy new Delaware at 35c. ₮ bushel.

Seeds are very quiet; small sales of Cloverseed at $5@5.25 ₮ 64 lbs.

Timothy is selling in a small way at $4@4.25. Flaxseed is scarce and sells on arrival at $1.62 ₮ bushel.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—A regular meeting of the *Huntingdon County* Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Thursday evening of the first week of the coming Court, (16th inst.,) at 7 o'clock.

Arrangements are then and there to be made for the holding of an Annual Fair during the coming fall, together with the transaction of other business of importance to the Society and the public generally. All are invited and requested to attend.

By order and in behalf of the Society.

R. M. McDIVITT, } *Secretaries.*
J. F. RAMEY. }

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—*Letters of Administration having* been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of RACHAEL A. McDONALD, late of Brady township, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to me for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment. JACOB GOODMAN

Administrator.

Airy Dale P. O., August 1, 1860.

DR. LOCKE, Dentist, will be in town the second week in August. Office over the Bank

August 1, 1860.–2t.

J. WEICHSELBAUM, *OPTICIAN AND OCULIST* FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal and parabola ground flint glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT:—The very best *BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE*, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL, and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during the FIRST COURT WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [July 25, 1860.]

HARRISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. S. E. DIXON, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

This Institution, incorporated in 1853, is admirably directed in its domestic arrangements, moral and religious culture, and course of studies. It is earnestly commended to the patronage of the public as a first class Seminary.

Circulars, stating terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing the Principal. J. W. WEIR,

President Board of Trustees.

Reference can be freely made to the patrons of the Seminary, among whom may be mentioned

Gov. William F. Packer, Harrisburg.
Hon. J. J. Pearson, "
William R. DeWitt, D. D., "
Rev. T. H. Robinson, "
Rev. J. G. Miles, "
Hon. Joseph Casey, "
William M. Kerr, Esq., "
D. D. Boas, Esq., "
John H. Briggs, Esq., "
Hon. A. S. Wilson, Lewistown.
Thomas Beaver, Esq., Philadelphia.
Charles Pleasants, Esq., Sunbury.
Hon. J. S. Haldeman, York county.
Robert Given, Esq., Cumberland county.
John Irvin, Esq., Centre county.
B. Frank Irvin, Esq., Cumberland county.

July 25, 1860.–3t.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument *warranted.*

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot.
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1860, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Long his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 21st day of April, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of August, A. D., 1860, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 18, 1860. }

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the solicitations of numerous friends in this vicinity, I have been induced to present my name to the public, as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER.

To my friends I would say, that I am not an *office-seeker*; also, that I have neither time nor inclination to *canvass for delegate votes*, but shall to-day leave the duties of the school-room, to take part in those of the harvest-field, which I think is more honorable than *begging* votes, and shall therefore leave it entirely subject to the decision of the PEOPLE, as expressed by the next County Convention.

Yours, Truly.

Water Street, July 6, 1860. B. F. BROWN.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, (1860,) to wit:

1. John Fleming, Administrator of Martin Fleming, late of Brady township, dec'd.
2. Abraham Brumbaugh, Executor of Felix Linn, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
3. George M. Green, Administrator of David Myerly, late of Cass township, dec'd.
4. David Stever, Administrator of Abraham Showalter, late of Cass township, dec'd.
5. David Clarkson, Executor of Jacob Bumgartner, late of Union township, dec'd.
6. John Engeart, Administrator of David Engeart, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
7. Peter Stryker, Guardian of Alfred M. Scott, a minor son of John Scott, late of Alexandria borough, filed by John T. Stryker.
8. James M. Jacobs, Administrator of Samuel Jacobs, dec'd.
9. Rebecca Hudson, Administratrix of George Hudson, late of Clay township, dec'd.
10. David Stewart, Administrator of Barbara Hileman, late of Morris township, dec'd.
11. John Snyder, Guardian of Peter, John, Susannah, Joseph and Daniel Showalter, as stated by Joseph McCoy, one of the Administrators of said John Snyder, dec'd.
12. James Gwin, Executor of John Armitage, dec'd, who was appointed by the Orphans' Court, to sell the real estate of James Connerin, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 14, 1860. }

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission.*

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.–6m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Administrator of David Mountain, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises on *Saturday the 11th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND in Hopewell township, in said county, adjoining lands of Jacob Weaver on the South, Andrew Carberry on the West, Patterson on North, and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata on the East, containing 200 acres, more or less, of which about 20 are cleared, and known as the Lewis Herring tract.

ALSO, A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND in Hopewell township, adjoining the Lewis Herring tract on the South, lands of William and Daniel Entrekin on the West, Geo. Hamilton on the North, and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river on the East, containing 127 acres, more or less, of which 50 acres are cleared, with two log houses thereon, called the coaling tract.

TERMS OF SALE: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage. NATHAN WHITE,

July 25, 1860. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

1. All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and twenty acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining other lands formerly of Robert Speer, dec'd, and others, (being the same tract of land which by deed dated 15th December, 1855, was sold and conveyed by David Clarkson, trustee as aforesaid to Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown, parties hereunto,) together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, waters, water courses &c. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.

ALSO—214 acres of land in Oneida twp., bounded on the north by lands of A. P. Wilson and Jacob Halman, on the south by land of James Foster, on the east by land of John Livingston, and on the west by lands of Shoneberger, having thereon erected one log house, one frame house, one frame stable, one barn, part log and part frame. About one hundred acres of the land clear, and two apple orchards.

Also—One lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the Diamond fifty feet, and running back to the Rail Road 190 feet, having thereon erected a log house weather-boarded, about 30 by 40 feet, two stories high. Stable and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas P. Love and William McDivit, trading in the name of Love and McDivit.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and *interest in and to three hundred acres* of coal land, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of the H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co., Samuel Diggins and others, being on the north of Shoop's Run, about 20 acres cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Horace L. Brown.

ALSO—Two lots of ground belonging to the estate of said dec'd, lying and being near the borough of Alexandria, in said county. One thereof bounded by a street of said borough, lands of John Porter, Christian Harnish, John G. Stewart and by a grave yard lot: containing ten acres and one hundred and sixteen perches, more or less. The other lot bounded by Hartslong burying ground, and lands of Christian Harnish and Philip Bosbough, and containing one acre, and one hundred and nineteen perches, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ann Stewart, now dec'd., in the hands of Margaret Stewart, Executrix of said dec'd.

ALSO—Three lots of ground in the village of Coalmont, numbered in the plan of said village, No. 142, 143 and 144, having thereon two shanties, and a log stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonathan W. Lewis.

ALSO—Three hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in Union township, about one hundred and twenty acres clear, having thereon erected two log houses, and one plank house eighteen by twenty four, one frame stable eighteen by twenty-four, one log barn twenty-four by sixty, with sheds, adjoining land of Jacob Walls on the north, Samuel Miller on the west, Jacob Posty's heirs on the south, and Shoop & Miller on the east. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Pheasant, John D. Borin and Amon Pheasant.

ALSO—All the right and interest of defendant in and to a tract of land known as the Jackstown property containing two hundred acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Fisher and McMurtrie on the west, and the Vandevender farm and others, having thereon erected a large two story stone house, kept as a hotel, and other tenant houses and frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Montgomery.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, being No. 106 in plan of said town, fronting 50 feet on Hill street, running back 200 feet to Washington street, having thereon erected a two story log house, weather boarded two story high, a frame store house 60 by 30, a two story frame house, 19 by 27, stable and other out buildings. Also—A lot of ground in Smithfield, in Walker township, 50 feet front, 100 feet back. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Bricker.

ALSO—7 acres of land situated in Shirley township, having thereon erected one stone house two stories high, 24 by 30. One plank house 1½ story high, 16 by 24. Two log houses 18 by 30. One Pulling mill 3 stories high, 25 by 42, and one saw mill. Also, 34 acres timber land situate in same township. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Christina Hertzler.

ALSO—Three lots of ground situate in the town of Mt. Union, being Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in plan of said town, having thereon erected a frame cottage house 36 by 17, 1½ story high, with a back kitchen. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Gorsuch.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Marklesburg being No 32 in plan of said town and having thereon erected a two story frame house and shop 60 feet front and extending back 160 feet. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Beaver and Anthony Beaver.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week. JOHN C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE. Huntingdon, July 25, 1860. }

STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE, *AT PUBLIC SALE.*

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the building he now occupies as a store and dwelling, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa. It is one of the best business stands in town.

Terms made known on day of sale.

July 4, 1860. M. STROUS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 23	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.46 A. M. & 7.16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
" Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.04 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,

Leaves Saxton at 5.22 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.12 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

June 20, 1860.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK,

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

COURT AFFAIRS---AUG. TERM 1860

GRAND JURY.

Richard Brown, farmer, Springfield.
J. Chamberlain, inn keeper, Warriorsmark.
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin.
Aaron W. Evans, carpenter, Cassville.
James Gifford, J. P., Tell.
Elijah Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida.
William Geissinger, " Juniata.
Samuel M. Green Esq., iron master, Porter.
Samuel Hagey, farmer, Brady.
A. S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
Samuel Hatfield, iron master, Porter.
James Huey, farmer, Brady.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Thompson Lane, farmer, Springfield.
Henry Mark, farmer, Juniata.
Abraham Miller, Plasterer, Shirley.
Samuel Neff, farmer, Porter.
John Nail, blacksmith, Walker.
John Pheasant, farmer, Union.
John Price, farmer, Shirley.
David Stoner, farmer, Clay.
Peter C. Swoope, gentleman, Huntingdon.
William McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
John Baker, mason, Shirley.

TRAVERS JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Q. Adams, iron master, Franklin.
Richard Ashman, merchant, Clay.
William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon.
Elilm Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Thomas M. Barton, farmer, Shirley.
John Brown, farmer, Springfield.
William Wimer, constable, Carbon.
John G. Boyer, merchant, Penn.
John Brown, farmer, Shirley.
Thomas Bell, farmer, Barree.
James M. Clark, agent, Carbon.
Jonathan Carothers, mill wright, Tod.
Ralph Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
Nathan Corbin, carpenter, Huntingdon.
William E. Corbin, farmer, Juniata.
John Corbin, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Ephraim Chilcote, farmer, Union.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
Samuel Davis, laborer, Warriorsmark.
David E. Engyert, farmer, Penn.
James Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell.
John Fife, farmer, Brady.
Daniel Flenner, farmer, Walker.
James Green, marble cutter, Huntingdon.
Benjamin F. Glasgow, farmer, Union.
Benjamin Hartman, farmer, West.
Philip Hazard, farmer, Union.
Jacob Hallman, farmer, Oneida.
William Harper, mason, Cromwell.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
John Kiner, farmer, Franklin.
David S. Lindsey, tailor, West.
Peter Livingston, farmer, Barree.
John M. Leech, mill wright, Franklin.
Samuel McPherron, mason, Alexandria.
Samuel Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Joseph W. Sharer, agent Shirley.
Isaac Smith, farmer, Shirley.
George Sipes, J. P., Cromwell.
Luden Silknitter, farmer, Barree.
William Shaw, shoemaker, Alexandria.
Michael Star, farmer, Cromwell.
Milton Saagree, teacher, Walker.
Henry Walker, merchant, Alexandria.
John Walls, farmer, Cass.
William Willhelm, shoemaker, West.
John A. Green, carpenter, Oneida.
George Harvey, mason, Henderson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

William Appleton, farmer, Dublin.
Jacob Bumbaugh farmer, Penn.
Henry Boyer, farmer, Penn,
David Burley, laborer, West.
Horace L. Brown, M. D., Cassville.
Amos Clarke, farmer, Tod.
George Fleck, farmer, Morris.
Daniel Fleck, farmer, Union.
John Geissinger, farmer, Penn.
George Garner, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Peter Heffner, shoemaker, Walker.
James Harper, farmer, Dublin.
William Hoffman, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Frederick Heeter, farmer, Tod.
William Hoffman, shoemaker, Jackson.
John S. Isett, iron master, Franklin.
Joseph Johnston, J. P., West.
John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin,
Isaac Long, farmer, Juniata.
Samuel W. Myton, merchant, Barree.
Charles W. Moore, M. D., Carbon.
James McPherron, mason, Alexandria.
Nathan McDivitt, farmer, Oneida.
William K. Rahm, constable, Huntingdon.
Levi Ridenour, farmer, Juniata.
John M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
David R. Stonebraker, farmer, Jackson.
Abraham Swoope, J. P., Union.
Samuel Smith, farmer, Union.
John Thompson, blacksmith, Jackson.
Elias B. Wilson, coachmaker, Cassville.
James Ward, farmer, Walker.
John Watson, farmer, Walker.
Jesse Yocum, J. P., Brady.
John Zentmire, farmer, Franklin.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1860.

FIRST WEEK.

Isett & Myton	vs	Joshua Johns.
A. J. Myton & Bro.	vs	Same.
Jacob H. Lex	vs	Caldwell & Hoover.
Clement's heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
James Wall	vs	Jonathan Wall.
D. Logan	vs	B. X. Blair.
John Hutchison	vs	Michael Funk, et al.
Miller Wallace	vs	M. McCauly, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

C. H. Schriner	vs	A. Lewis.
S. L. Keen, Admisistratrix	vs	Wilson & Gorsuch.
Morningstar's Adm'x	vs	Jas. Entrekin & Stone.
Harrison, for use	vs	Mary A. Shearer.
J. D. Hamilton	vs	Geo. Berkstresser,
James Gorden	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
Horstman, Bro. & Co.	vs	J. H. Dell & Co.
Huntingdon County	vs	J. Saxton, Committee, &c.
Thomas Stewart	vs	Davison & Jackson.
P. Vaandevender	vs	McComb & Gayton.
Huntingdon County	vs	Joseph McCoy.
Ann Dowling	vs	Stewart Corbert.
George French	vs	Alex. McGee, et al.
George Householder	vs	Abram Grubb.
Jos. S. Reed	vs	The H. T. Improvement Co.
Same	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

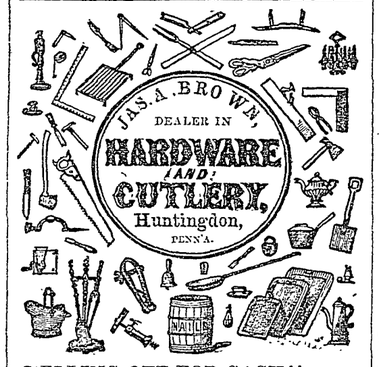
DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

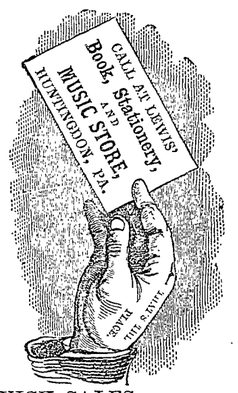
CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.— ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.
R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7. 1860-1y.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.
His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO. LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

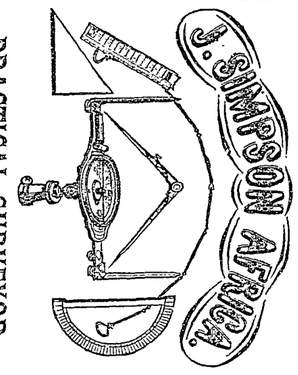
A CARD.— DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
Dec. 28, 1859.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,
PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.
☞All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of proceedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE of FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—
J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
In which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,
By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.: publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.
We invite attention to the following notices:
"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.
"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.
"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.
"A delightful book it is."—The Press.
"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,
A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.
THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."
Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I conrider it the best book of the kind I have seen."
Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."
Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

M. GUTMAN & CO.
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.
Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—
That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.
Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.
The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.
The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.
GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.
WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.
Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:
Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents were found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.
☞A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
McGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDERS do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—
The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.
ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.
Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Buchor, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860-6m.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain. &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 2, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases. French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.
Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859-1y.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Iceland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.— A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.
CLOCKS, *WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR.
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol. Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANAUL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20,